

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle north-west winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 78, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 60, at 5 a.m. today.
For full report see page 16.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 16.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home
Within the Hour"

Last Week's Seven Net Circulation—
Daily Average, 69,783; Sunday, 52,764.

No. 19,978.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

RETIRING SECRETARY DETAILS HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING CABINET

Mr. Bryan, In Statement, Says He Differed With the President on German and Other Problems

Secretary Bryan this afternoon issued his statement explaining his reason for resigning from the Wilson cabinet.

Mr. Bryan contends the difficulties between Germany and the United States should be investigated by an international commission and that Americans should be warned to keep off belligerent ships or those carrying ammunition through the danger zone, as follows:

"My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ, as a private citizen, the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right, and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines.

"Two of the points upon which we differ, each conscientious in conviction, are, first, as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and, second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and the thirty countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature.

"These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments, representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world. Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what dispute may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration of war and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission, and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, being the twelfth, I think, to accept.

"No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations indorse the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer. Such an offer, if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the jingoes who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation, and a great many of our people are of German ancestry; why should we not deal with Germany according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support?

ISSUE OVER TRAVELERS.

"The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans traveling on belligerent ships or with cargoes of ammunition. Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling upon a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country if not for his own safety, avoid danger when avoidance is possible. It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieves the citizen of all obligation to consider his nation's welfare.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD ACT.

"I do not know just how far the President can legally go in actually preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, but I believe the government should go as far as it can, and that in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to the government. But even if the government could not legally prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, it could, and in my judgment should, earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves or the peace of their country, and I have no doubt that these warnings would be heeded. President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise, and I think the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off of vessels subject to attack.

WOULD BAR AMMUNITION.

"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition, whether that danger comes from possible explosions from within or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the efforts which our government is making to prevent attacks from submarines. The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other.

"The most familiar illustration is to be found in action taken by municipal authorities during a riot. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the mob and to prevent violence, but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riot. He does not question their right to use the streets, but, for their own protection and in the interest of order, he warns them not to incur the risks involved in going upon the streets when men are shooting at each other.

COURSE OF PRESIDENT.

"The President does not feel justified in taking the action above suggested; that is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation, or, second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazard involved in traveling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying ammunition; and he may be right in the position he has taken, but as a private citizen I am free to urge both of these propositions and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies if in the future he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

ONE RUSSIAN ARMY REPORTED CUT OFF BY FOES IN EAST

Austrians Assert the Czar's
Forces in Bukowina Have
Been Decisively Beaten.

TEUTONS SOON MAY FREE
GALICIA OF THE INVADER

Russians Fighting Desperately to
Stem Austro-German Advance
Toward Lemberg.

BIG VICTORY NOT CONFIRMED

Petrograd Makes No Claim of Im-
portant Success Reported in
Press Dispatches Reach-
ing Geneva.

Berlin Reports Stanislaw Now in Hands of Austrians

BERLIN, June 9, via London, 3:30 p.m.—The Galician town of Stanislaw has been captured by the Austrians, according to the official statement issued by the German army headquarters today.

Stanislaw is seventy-five miles southeast of Lemberg, the Galician capital.

COLOGNE, Germany, June 9,

via London, 1:36 p.m.—A dispatch from the Austrian press headquarters on the eastern front states that the Russian army in Bukowina, which had been strengthened by portions of the detachments already defeated at Kalusz, eastern Galicia, has been fully cut off from the middle Galician forces of the Russians and is being driven back eastward.

Teutons Near Stanislaw.

The victorious Austro-German forces from Kalusz are only a few miles from Stanislaw.

Gen. Baltin's left wing is prosecuting a violent offensive movement. The advance of the armies of Gens. Linsingen, Szurmayer and Hoffman is proceeding by forced marches.

Russians Fighting Desperately.

LONDON, June 9.—In the eastern arena of the war the Russians are fighting desperately to stem the Austro-German advance in the direction of Lemberg. While some sections of the British press maintain that the Teutonic rush has lost its impetus, the more general feeling is that unless the Russians succeeded in developing a counter offensive on a colonial scale, the entire Galician situation will remain unfavorable to Russian arms and more than likely involve the abandonment of Lemberg, capital of the crown land of Galicia.

An official statement given out in Berlin says: Gen. von Linsingen, in his advance from Przemyel in the direction of Lemberg, has reached Lubaczow, forty-five miles northeast of Przemyel.

Success Is Not Confirmed.

An important Russian success in eastern Galicia is reported unofficially in dispatches reaching Geneva from the eastern front. The Russians are said to have halted the Austro-German advance on the Dniester river, inflicting great losses on their opponents. It is also asserted to the north the Russians are steadily drawing nearer the Vistula, possibly involving a retreat by Gen. von Mackensen along his whole line. These reports have not been borne out, however, by official communications from Petrograd or Vienna, which show no striking changes in Galicia.

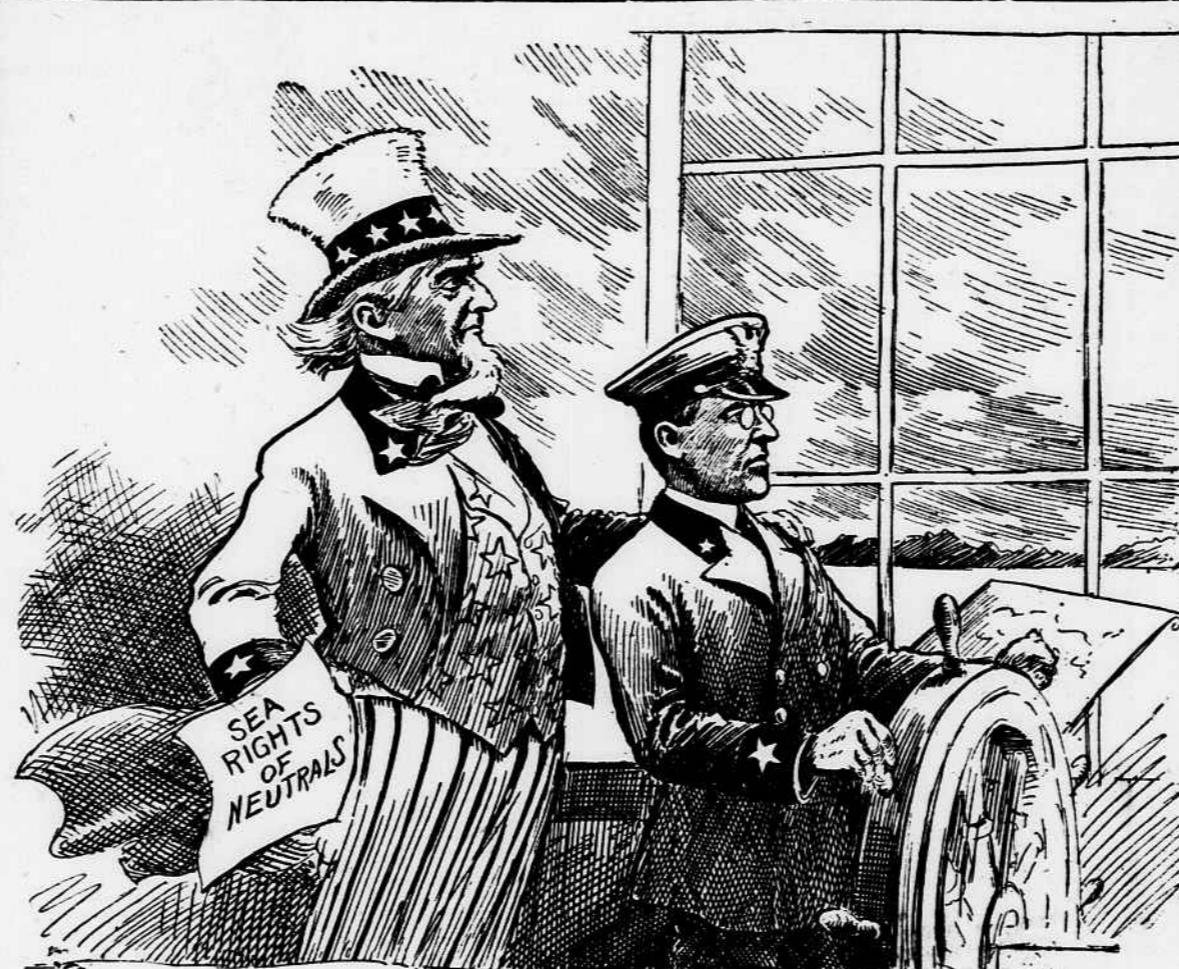
A communication from the Petrograd war office indicates that the German army which invaded the Baltic provinces has won further successes. Having brought in reinforcements the Germans made a new attack and compelled the Russians to fall back from the town of Double, in the province of Kovno.

Russian Victory Reported.

GENEVA, June 8, via Paris, June 9.—A Cernowitza dispatch to the Tribune, dated Monday, says:

"The Russians north of Stanislaw have repulsed all Austrian attacks between the Swica and Lomnitsa rivers. The Austrians attempted to debouch on the Dniester, but the Russians inflicted cruel losses upon them. Gen. Baltin's divisions operating southeast of Kolomea suffered enormous losses on the Pruth, where the Russians have gained an important success since Sunday. Gen. Baltin was unable to effect a junction with the troops of Gen. von Linsingen."

A Tarnow dispatch dated Tuesday says: "The Russians are getting nearer and nearer the Vistula, driving before them troops of Gen. Mackensen, who probably will be obliged to fall back along his entire line. Since Sunday the enemy's losses have been over 2,000 killed and wounded. The Russians have again occupied positions on the right bank of the Wyszla."



SHIP OF STATE

The Bavarian troops suffered heavily in the fighting between Grodka and Komarno. The Russians have stopped the German advance on the Dniester.

Secretary Lane Gets Degree.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, was one of the candidates for honorary degrees conferred by New York University in its commencement exercises today. Mr. Lane was one of those to receive the degree of doctor of laws. Six hundred and seventy-two graduates of the university were candidates for degrees in course.

COMMISSION DENIES CLEMENCY TO FRANK

Refuses to Recommend Commutation
of Death Sentence to Life
Imprisonment.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—By a vote of two to one the Georgia prison commission today declined to recommend commutation to life imprisonment of the death sentence pronounced upon Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan. Commissioners E. L. Rainey and R. E. Davidson voted against a recommendation for clemency. Judge T. E. Patterson voted in Frank's favor. The commission submitted its report to Gov. Slaton shortly before noon, its contents immediately being made public by the governor.

The matter now is in the hands of Gov. Slaton. The recommendation of the prison commission is in no way binding upon the governor, who, it was stated, will conduct further hearings before making his decision. The majority report of the commission says: "None of the grand jurors who found the indictment, none of the trial jurors who heard the evidence under oath, nor the prosecuting attorneys has asked that the sentence be commuted. The judge who presided at the trial and who had the right to exercise the discretion of fixing the penalty at life imprisonment, or death, imposed the latter sentence and overruled a motion for a new trial."

The Family Unit

It is always the family and not the individual that counts in America. In this country the family is the unit, and not the individual. This is very evident in Washington, a city of homes.

It is in the homes that The Star has its greatest strength. Nine families out of ten in Washington read The Star and read it through and through every day, the news, advertisements and all.

Yesterday's Advertising Local Display

The Evening Star....	19,720
The 2nd Newspaper....	6,556
The 3rd Newspaper....	5,510
The 4th Newspaper....	2,644
Total 3 combined....	14,710

The Star is a greater market place for buyer and seller than the other three papers combined.

VENICE BOMBARDED BY ENEMY AIRMEN

One Person Is Killed, But All
Historical Buildings Es-
cape Injury.

VENICE, June 8, via Paris, June 9.—One person was killed and several were wounded by bombs dropped this morning from an Austrian aeroplane, which flew over the city.

The property damage was not heavy and no historic buildings suffered.

Flocked to St. Mark's.

When the hostile aircraft was sighted the residents of the city flocked to St. Mark's Square. Apparently they were not concerned about their personal safety, but were chiefly concerned lest damage be done the famous Basilica, the rebuilt Campanile and the Palace of the Doges. No bombs fell in this district, however.

A Dozen Bombs Dropped.

Later it was seen that there were two aeroplanes together. Their presence was signalled promptly, and they at once became the object of a concentrated fire from the anti-airship guns stationed around Venice. There was a heavy fire, and one of the machines gave up the attack and disappeared in an easterly direction. It is believed that it was damaged.

The other three dropped about one dozen bombs, aimed principally at the airship station at Campiello. None of them struck the hangar, but here it was that occurred the only fatality, the victim being a corporal of engineers. Other bombs fell in the canal and damaged a steamboat which piles in the Grand canal. The windows of the Hotel Monaco were broken by one missile, while another crashed through a roof and fell into a bed and did not explode.

In the meantime the fire directed against this aeroplane was increasing, and it finally turned in the direction of the sea and disappeared.

Official Report of Raid.

ROME, June 8, via Paris, June 9.—The Italian official version of the Austrian aerial raid upon Venice this morning is contained in the following statement issued tonight at the war office:

"An enemy aeroplane flew over Venice this morning and dropped a number of bombs, which slightly damaged several private houses. Fragments of projectiles bruised a woman's arm and struck a young girl in the head. Several bombs also were thrown further inland, killing one person and wounding several others."

Confirmed at Vienna.

VIENNA, via London, June 9.—The following official communication was issued last evening:

"A telegram from our naval command states that naval flying machine L-4, commander Bonfield and Observer Naval Cadet von Strobel, this morning successfully bombed Venice and dropped bombs on a balloon shed at Murano (two miles northeast of Venice) and also on an enemy torpedo boat destroyer."

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE LOST.

Airship Catches Fire After Raid on
Austrian Port of Fiume.

ROME, June 9, via Paris, 2:10 p.m.—An Italian dirigible which made an attack on the Austrian port of Fiume yesterday caught fire and was lost. The

crew is believed to have been saved and captured by the Austrians.

Official announcement to this effect was made here today, as follows: "Yesterday at Fiume one of our dirigibles dropped a number of bombs on quarters being used for military purposes. Returning from this raid the dirigible was obliged, as the result of an accident, to come down in the sea in the vicinity of Lussini Island and caught fire."

"The crew of the dirigible is reported to have been saved and captured."

\$3,000 NEEDED FOR

JULY 4 CELEBRATION

John Poole Is Named to Head the
Finance Committee to
Raise the Funds.

John Poole, president of the Federal National Bank, was named by Commissioner Newman today to head the finance committee which will raise funds for the holding of Washington's Fourth of July celebration. Mr. Poole also represents the Board of Trade on the citizens' independence day committee. It is estimated that \$3,000 will be required for the celebration, which is expected to be the most patriotic festival commemorating the establishment of American independence ever held in the National Capital.

Commissioner Newman today also reappointed Joseph Strasburger as chairman of the committee on decorations. Other committee chairmen probably will be named during the week.

Horse Show and Tourney.

Plans for the horse show and tournament to be staged at the Brightwood reservoir as a part of the celebration already are being formulated. Melvin C. Hazen, chairman, has invited the following persons to serve on this committee: Maj. William Kelly and Capt. William Mitchell of the U. S. Army, John O. Evans, John O. Green, Thomas Bones and John Martin. W. A. Williams will be clerk to the committee.

The horse show committee will meet Monday afternoon in Mr. Hazen's office and arrange a program of races and other events. Capt. W. E. Walter of Fort Myer has promised to enter a number of horses from the post, while incursions are that a large number of District and Virginia horses will be entered. A rule race will be one of the features of the program.

BRITISH PLAN INSURANCE FOR LOSS IN AIR RAIDS

LONDON, June 9.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons yesterday that the British government was considering the initiation of a national insurance scheme to cover the losses inflicted by German aircraft.

The premier made this statement while replying to a number of questions relative to the damage done in the recent German air raids.

"Relief will be granted in all these as well as in previous cases," said Mr. Asquith.

ASKS PRESS TO BE SILENT.

Spanish Government Wants Nothing
Published of Military Measures.

PARIS, June 9, 5:30 a.m.—The Spanish government called a meeting of newspaper editors yesterday and requested them to maintain absolute silence regarding military and naval measures, says a Havas dispatch from Madrid. Establishment of a censorship was offered as the alternative for failure to comply with this request.

MR. BRYAN QUILTS POST; ROBERT LANSING SIGNS NEW NOTE TO GERMANY

Acting Secretary Announces That Docu- ment Which Caused Resignation Will Go To Berlin This Afternoon.

William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, who made the nomination of President Wilson possible at the Baltimore convention, and who is the author of thirty peace treaties which the United States government has negotiated with foreign countries, today left his position as Secretary of State, following an announcement from the White House last night that President Wilson had accepted his resignation, tendered because Mr. Bryan, as a matter of principle, has been unable to agree with Mr. Wilson on the note to Germany, which, Mr. Bryan fears, may lead this country into war.

MR. LANSING ACTING SECRETARY.

Robert Lansing, counselor of the State Department, was today appointed by the President as Secretary of State ad interim "for not more than thirty days," and after a conference with President Wilson at the White House he announced that the note to Germany had been signed by him as acting secretary, that the work of enciphering it had begun and that it would be dispatched to Berlin as soon as possible.

The note went forward this afternoon, and will be given out for publication in the Friday morning newspapers.

Makes a Farewell Call.

Mr. Bryan was in farewell conference with the President early this afternoon after saying good-bye to the employees of the State Department with tears in his eyes. Mr. Lansing spent half an hour with the President, the face of the Secretary ad interim being careworn. He appeared to have aged since taking over the responsibilities which the dramatic international and national situations have thrust upon his shoulders. Shortly after seeing Mr. Lansing the President departed, alone, for an automobile ride, his face also appearing grave and careworn.

Reports that Secretary Daniels had resigned or would do so were current early this afternoon, but were denied on authority, the rumors having grown out of the known friendship and long intimacy in national politics between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels.

Foreboding as to Effect.

What effect the resignation of Mr. Bryan is to have upon the international course as to the demands which the United States is making upon the German government that the latter shall safeguard the lives of American citizens in its submarine war upon shipping, it is too early yet to state, but there is grave foreboding that Mr. Bryan's attitude may be seized upon to make trouble for the United States. Likewise, the political effect of Mr. Bryan's action within the United States is today a subject of the most serious consideration and anxiety for officials of the administration.

The change in the cabinet at a critical moment in the nation's history took effect with the dispatch of the note to Germany.

Differing not in the object sought—the prevention of war—but in the method of approach, Mr. Bryan's resignation rather than sign his name to the note which states that the United States will maintain friendly relations with all nations, Mr. Bryan today went back to private life.

The resignation of the Secretary of State of the United States over a difference of opinion on a vital question of foreign policy—itsself unusual in the annals of American history—was most dramatically touched by numerous manifestations of personal regard for Mr. Bryan and his own emotion at leaving the office he held so dearly.

Tears stood in his eyes while friends commended his courageous fight for principle and his determination to eliminate himself rather than continue in the cabinet as a possible embarrassment to the President.

Story Yet to Be Told.

The story of his fight to sway the President's judgment on the method of dealing with the situation with Germany, as yet untold. He made no attempt to alter other members of the cabinet with him, and when he came to the parting of the ways, on an irrefragable question of principle, he did not tell his colleagues generally, hoping his action to the last would not produce any complications in the cabinet.

For three days—from Saturday to Monday—the President had Mr. Bryan's resignation under consideration, and the Secretary did not go to yesterday's cabinet meeting until the President's letter of acceptance reached him. The President had invited him to attend after letting the cabinet know of the situation. Quietly the consideration of the note continued and at the end of the meeting the President and remaining members of the cabinet expressed to Mr. Bryan their sense of personal regret.

Plans to Aid President.

The close personal relationship of Mr. Bryan and the President will be reflected in the former Secretary's future course, it was learned today authoritatively.

Where Views Are Apart.

President Wilson is said to have been opposed to that idea not only because he believed the United States, in effect, would thereby be yielding its rights under international law, but because there was no guaranty that lawful American commerce would be free from dangers during discussion.

That these principles are not of sufficient strength in American public opinion for the Washington cabinet to commit itself to so firm a policy as might result in war, is the conviction of Mr. Bryan, who is said to test public sentiment in a way that will assist the President as the American government's policy is developed.

Mr. Daniels Backs President.

Notwithstanding the reports that were circulated at the time Mr. Daniels might resign in support of Mr. Bryan's position, it is known that nine members of the cabinet stood solidly for the President's position as expressed in the note which is being sent to Germany this afternoon.

In fact, Mr. Daniels, with those who are in agreement with him, is said to have differed with the President on the matter. Some members even advised a stronger phraseology than the President had used, but on the final discussion the decision to send the note was unanimous.

Mr. Bryan's resignation, many officials thought, would remove all doubts as to the President's determination to impress Germany with the earnest intention of the United States to insist on its rights.

It is understood that the United States has from time to time received authoritative information that high German officials were sincere in their desire to avert war and did not intend to go to war under any circumstances to go to war.

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"God Bless You," Exclaim President and Mr. Bryan, as They Say Farewell

William Jennings Bryan, who has just resigned as Secretary of State, went to the White House to say farewell to the President at 12:35 p.m., when the latter returned from his automobile trip. He was immediately shown into the green room. The President and Mr. Tamm were there to receive him, and after greetings had been exchanged Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan sat down to talk.

Cordially and without any trace of feeling, the two men discussed the situation which resulted finally in Mr. Bryan's resignation. They spoke dispassionately of their differences over the manner in which the pending dispute with Germany should be handled, and each gave credit to the other for being honest in his convictions and doing so. He thought was for the best interests of the United States.

Witnesses Are Touched.

Throughout the interview the faces of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan were grave and sad, and each showed that they were deeply sorry over their official parting. Persons who witnessed the interview were deeply touched with the realization that the two Statesmen were saying to each other what they felt.